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SHORTHORNS

Seotch Shortorns for Sale—30 young cows and heifers, 6 yearling bulls. Choice breeding, by Golden Chief, a sire of outstanding merit. Farmers' prices, not registered. Some 640 sales of young bulls in past 35 years. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Arnold S. Miserez, West Point, Nebraska.

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FEATHERS WANTED. NEW OR OLD Ship or write to Sterling Feather Company, 909 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri.

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PERFECT GROOMING MOROLINE HAIR TONIC (25)

Relief At Last For Your Cough

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CREOMULSION for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

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AT FIRST SIGN OF A COLD USE 666 666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

WNU-U 4-44

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

Inflatable rubber barges for the U. S. Navy are "cured" at B. F. Goodrich in a steam vulcanizer that is 42 feet long, 10½ feet in diameter, weighs 35 tons and has a door that alone weighs 10 tons. It's a record for size and turns out the 25-foot barges at a rate of one every 50 minutes.

Synthetic rubber plants already completed and those scheduled for construction will have an annual rated capacity of 850,000 long tons. Before the war the United States consumed about 600,000 long tons of rubber annually. Now, however, our supplies must be shared with the United Nations.

B.F. Goodrich FIRST IN RUBBER

Powerful Allies Aid Farmer in Battle Against Bugs, Infection and Erosion

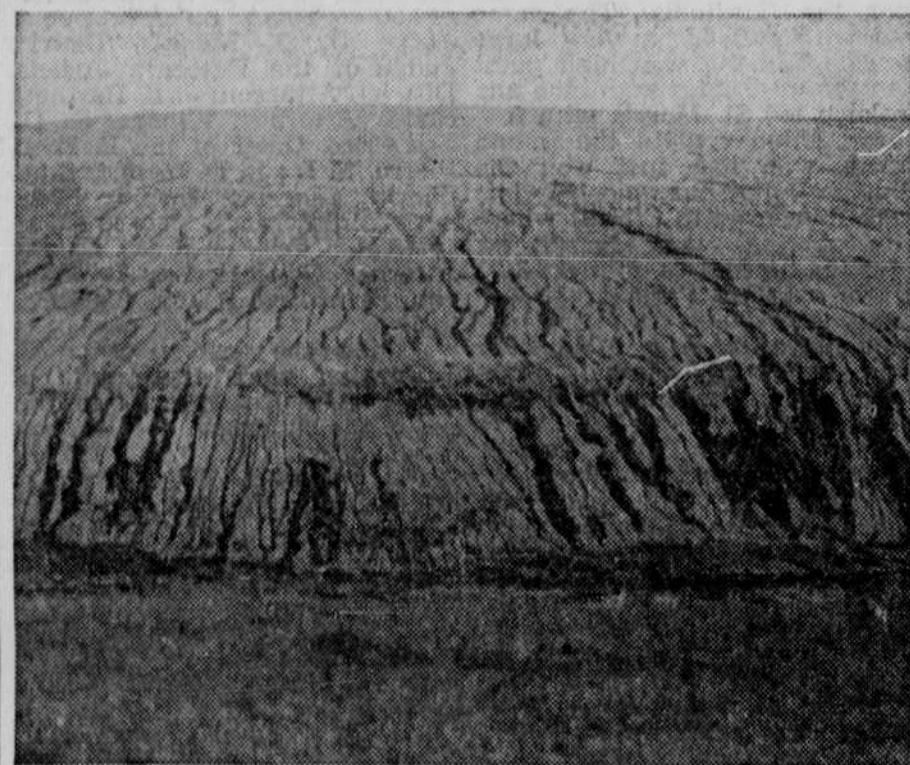
Experiment Stations, County Agents Fight Crop Destroyers.

How the farmer fares in his never-ending battle against insect pests, weather, disease, erosion and the thousand and one other hazards farm life is heir to, will largely determine how well he succeeds in meeting Uncle Sam's ever-increasing call for more production of foods, dairy products, fibers and fats.

Luckily, the farmer has his own army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, and air force to battle and vanquish his enemies. Who comprise these armed forces? The agricultural experiment stations and the extension services of his state land grant colleges.

The way these services help the farmer to combat any production troubles old or new that come his way, is described by M. N. Beeler, in the current issue of Capper's Farmer.

"The trouble which meets a man at any dawn or in the dead of night may be as old as Bang's disease (brought to America by Cortez in 1521) or Hessian fly (introduced into the colonies by German hirelings during the Revolution)," writes Mr. Beeler. "It may be as new as late potato blight in the Red river valley, or the attack of European corn borer in Illinois. Trouble may be as persistent as bindweed, smut, codling moth or boll weevil, as complicated as malnutrition originating in



EROSION, though slow and unspectacular, lowers land productivity tremendously. This Kansas field, too steep to terrace, was planted with corn in 1942. There was no protective covering sown on it. Wind and rain scraped another layer off the already thin topsoil in the spring of 1943. Land like this should be in pasture.

poor soil, as evident as a grasshopper scourge, as mysterious as baby pig disease, as commonplace as labor shortage, as rare as foot and mouth disease, as little as ants in the kitchen, as big as a complete management and production program."

Assistance Is at Hand. But whatever the difficulty, help in most cases is no farther away than the county extension agent, or the land grant college. Mr. Beeler points out. Potentialities for trouble can be appreciated when such an every-day animal as the hog is subject to more than 60 afflictions. Poultry may succumb to any one or a combination of 89. The Indiana experiment station lists 18 common enemies of corn within that state in the category of diseases. And an Ohio report credits these same diseases with a 19,000,000-bushel yield reduction in a single year. This damage is in addition to losses from borers, chinch bugs, ear worms, grasshoppers, aphids; root lice and a host of other insects.

Continuing experimental projects are reported by the Arkansas station in combat with a few enemies of cotton, such as wilt, boll weevil, seed-destroying diseases, aphids, leaf worms, boll worms, red spider, flea hopper, root rot and just plain soil poverty. Any sheepman, says Mr. Beeler, can count a dozen profit and life-taking afflictions of his flock, but there are at least 36 miscellaneous diseases and 40 internal parasites besides foot rot, sore mouth, scab, ticks, pregnancy and lung diseases.

Furthermore, the U. S. department of agriculture year book for 1942 devotes 172 pages to diseases and pests of cattle and explains there are 70 or more species of bovine infesting tapeworms and roundworms. Books have been written about the ailments of horses and mules. The insect, fungous, virus

and nutritional troubles of crops, plants and foods are legion. How the army of scientists from the land grant colleges has fought and won battles for the farmer against these and other adversaries forms a fascinating tale.

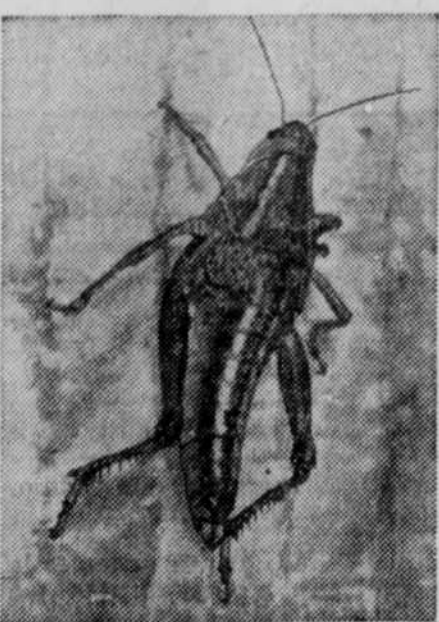
Make Seed Germinate.

When Iowa farmers reported sweet clover seed didn't germinate properly, the state agricultural experiment station discovered the cause was hard seed and made a scarifier that corrected the trouble. That was 30 years ago and was the forerunner of many more modern devices and methods, the most recent of which is a process by the Fort-Hays, Kan., station for "waking" buffalo grass seed.

Then there was that matter of "Laryngot rachetis" down in New Jersey. Sounds professorish, doesn't it? But it has an earthy connotation to any poultryman who has lost 20 to 60 per cent of his flock. The New Jersey station found an inoculation that protects the birds from this disease.

A shortage of spraying machinery threatened the crop of certain Pennsylvania potato growers in 1942. The state college extension service met that threat by organizing 50 spray rings to serve 1,500 farms and protect 10,000 acres. An average of 30 farmers used each machine. Increased production was estimated at 1,376,000 bushels.

So the story goes. One of the troubles that plagues farmers on the plains is "poisoning" of cattle by wheat pasture. The Oklahoma station investigated and recommended a remedy which included feeding a little dry roughage. The Kansas college not only discovered a success-



GRASSHOPPERS and locusts are among the worst scourges in many farming regions.

1888 the investigations in cooperation with Texas which made control of Texas fever tick possible. A mysterious livestock disease, observed by Marco Polo in China more than 600 years ago, which afflicted army horses at Fort Randall, Neb., was explained only in 1931. The trouble is caused by feed grown on soil containing selenium. The South Dakota station has announced control and remedies.

The list of achievements is almost endless. Substitutes for pyrethrum have been produced by the Delaware station. Beginning in 1900 the West Virginia station worked out the fly-free date for controlling Hessian fly. Tennessee discovered and introduced cryolite to replace scarce arsenicals as an insecticide. Montana instituted the feeding of iodized salt during pregnancy to prevent goiter losses of new-born pigs, lambs, calves and colts. Nebraska checked the potency of commercial serums offered in control of swine erysipelas, with resultant standardization of effective protection.

By breeding a wilt-resistant cotton strain, the Alabama station saved the cotton-growing industry of the southern part of the state. Purdue experiment station in Indiana has produced a new Hessian-fly resistant wheat. New York has announced a new organic spray which kills late fruit blooms, materially reduces the hand labor of thinning, and induces annual bearing in varieties which normally produce fruit every other year.

Develop Borer-Resistant Corn. The Ohio station has demonstrated that milk fever can be greatly reduced by feeding four ounces of irradiated yeast daily to cows for four weeks before and one week after freshening. Another Ohio station project was the development of borer-resistant corn hybrids.

Experiments at Pennsylvania and elsewhere disclose that fowl paralysis, which caused a \$43,000,000 loss in 10 poultry states one year, can be controlled by selective breeding and culling.

But lest any farmer get the notion that the scientific research job has been completed and that he can get along without it, Mr. Beeler suggests that he remember just one menace—wheat rust.

"Ceres was a stem rust resistant variety distributed by North Dakota in 1926," he points out. "By 1933 it occupied 5,000,000 acres. But certain physiologic races of rust increased and laid it low. Then the Minnesota station brought out Thatcher in 1934. It spread to 14,500,000 acres in the United States and Canada by 1940. Now Thatcher is on the way out, because of susceptibility to leaf rust. But the Minnesota station announces New-hatch, outyielding Thatcher by 36 per cent for three years, to be released in 1944."

Control Fever Tick. Colorado potato growers were faced with an infestation of bacterial ring in 1938. The station found a remedy. Cattle fever tick had prevented development of cattle raising in Louisiana up to 1936. Extension workers and animal husbandry researchers led the fight to stamp it out. Missouri had inaugurated in



CHINCH BUGS ruin millions of bushels of corn every year, as do cutworms, army worms, and other pests, many of which are difficult to control.

Floods and Drouth Destroyed Crops on 13½ Million Acres Last Year

Latest reports from the U. S. department of agriculture show that growing conditions during the past year were probably a little better than average, despite floods throughout the Mississippi basin in May and June and severe drouth in Arkansas and the surrounding states during the summer, and in the region extending from New Jersey into Virginia.

Total crop area lost was about 13,500,000 acres, government figures

show, nearly 2,000,000 more acres than were lost in 1942.

Pastures and most late crops suffered from the hot, dry weather during July and August, although June produced enough dry weather east of the Mississippi to permit farmers in most areas to catch up with late planting and haying.

Showers in the corn belt and the eastern half of the cotton belt prevented serious damage from the drouth there, and reports show that

the warm weather enabled nearly all of the threatened corn and soybean acreage to mature before frost. The dry summer and fall also helped most farmers to complete their gigantic harvesting job.

The 1943 harvest totaled about 347,500,000 acres, exceeding 1942 by nearly 3 per cent or more than 9,000,000 acres despite wet weather that prevented planting of some acreage, losses from drouth, and flooded acreage that could not be replanted.

Farm Topics

'Cannibalism' in Flock Should Be Prevented

Adding Salt to Feed Reduces Pecking

"Cannibalism" in one form or another is fairly common among young chicks, growing pullets, and laying birds, according to "Brooding and Rearing Chickens" by W. E. Newlon and V. S. Asmundson of the U. of California. This practice should be promptly discouraged, the authors say.

In young chicks, toe picking is the commonest form of cannibalism encountered, but picking of other parts may also follow if the toe picking is not checked. In slightly older birds feather picking is common. A limited amount of apparently harmless feather picking sometimes occurs, but it may develop to the point where the birds are completely naked and may lead to cannibalism.

Some outbreaks of cannibalism are perhaps to be regarded as purely accidental. Chicks pick at each other's toes and, if blood is drawn, the picking may develop into a vice unless it is promptly checked. Such accidental cases are not likely to cause serious difficulties if the birds receive regular attention.

Other outbreaks of cannibalism are caused by overcrowding, hunger, usually a result of irregular care, chilling, overheating, or gen-



Cutting the tip of an aggressive bird's beak will generally cure the picking habit.

eral discomfort, and inactivity. Regular care of the birds and keen observation will do much to prevent outbreaks of cannibalism.

Picked birds should be promptly removed and the offenders also removed if possible. Young chicks that have been picked should have pine tar or other adhesive anti-pick ointments applied to the affected parts. It is usually advisable to isolate them for a few days. The cause should be looked for and, if found, corrected.

To check the vice, common salt may be added to the mash. The salt content of the ration should be increased to 2 or 3 per cent for a few days only. Mash usually contains about 1 per cent of salt; hence, 1 or 2 per cent should be added. If this is not effective, the salt may be increased to 4 per cent. When grain and mash are fed, the amount of salt added should be correspondingly increased. For instance, if the birds are eating equal parts of mash and grain and the mash contains 1 pound of salt in each 100, then an additional 3 pounds of salt should be added to each 100 pounds of mash. The high salt mash should not be fed for more than a few days.

Protective Devices. Outbreaks of cannibalism among older birds can usually be checked or prevented by the use of various mechanical devices which are now on the market. Unfortunately, however, none of these are known to be infallible, because losses may occur in spite of their use.

Tipping the beak is also recommended to control severe outbreaks. The edge of the upper beak is cut in about one-eighth inch, one-third to three-sixteenths inch from the tip, according to the size of the beak and the length of the tip. Then by prying and pulling with the flat side of the knife, the point of the beak is removed by tearing and not by cutting. Thus the tip of the beak is removed to the quick so that it is tender for a while and is left in such shape that the bird cannot firmly grasp either feathers or flesh. About three weeks is required for the beak to grow out again and by that time the habit is usually broken.

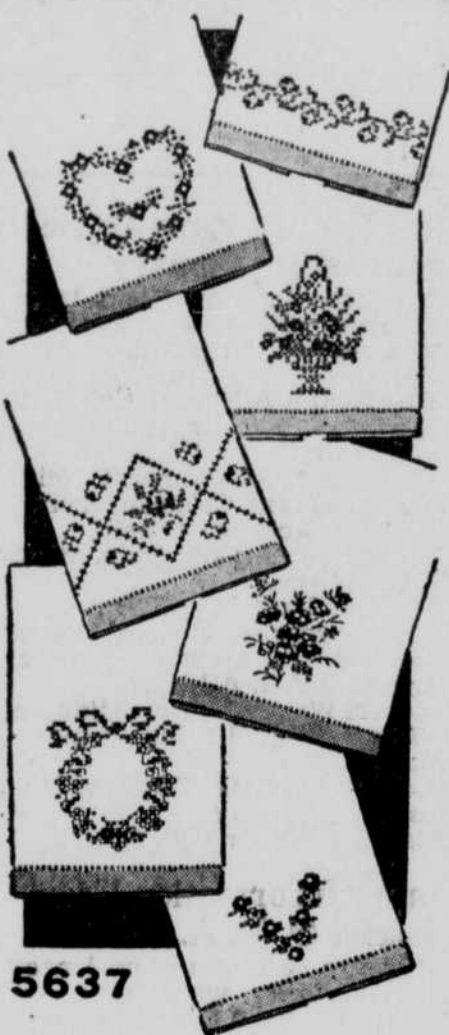
Experience at the Western Washington experiment station indicates that there is more feather picking when pelleted mash are fed, and that there is less picking when rations high in fiber are fed than when rations are low in fiber.

Agricultural Notes

The natural color of milk is due to the refraction of light from the suspended material and to the carotene and vitamin G contained in it.

Restrictions limiting use of binder twine to mechanical harvesting have been removed by the WPB. This means farmers will now be permitted to use binder twine for growing, harvesting or shipment of agricultural products.

For you to make



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color chart for working, send 16 cents in coin, your name and address and the pattern number.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

Send your order to: HOME NEEDLEWORK, 530 South Wells St., Chicago.

Musical Filipinos Play Flute With Their Nose

"Singing through the nose" is a common criticism of some vocalists, but only the Filipinos are known to be able to play a flute with the nose. The difficulty of producing a sufficient volume of air to make musical notes by this method may readily be imagined. Evidently these natives have greater lung power than most people.

TRY OVERNIGHT CARE FOR MISERABLE COLDS—

the way grandma did. She used mutton suet also medicated here to relieve colds' coughing and muscle aches. Now mothers just rub on Penetro. Has base containing old reliable mutton suet, with modern scientific medication added. 25c, double supply 35c. Get Penetro.

Strength of Nylon

A half-inch nylon rope can lift three tons, or double the load that can be raised by a manila rope of the same diameter.

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50-Pound Seeds In the Seychelles Islands of the Indian ocean are palm trees whose seeds weigh as much as 50 pounds.

A few drops IF NOSE CLOGS UP TONIGHT

Put 3-purposes Va-tro-nol up each nostril. It (1) shrinks swollen membranes, (2) soothes irritation, (3) relieves transient nasal congestion... and brings greater breathing comfort. Follow the complete VICKS directions in folder. VA-TRO-NOL

Plenty of Milkweed There are approximately 1,900 varieties of milkweed.



GEE—SHE LOOKS OLD TODAY

—DUE TO MUSCULAR PAINS!

SORETONE soothes fast with COLD HEAT ACTION

MUSCULAR LUMBAGO OR BACKACHE due to fatigue or exposure

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SORE MUSCLES due to overwork

MINOR SPRAINS

YOU BET you show it when those cruel pains shoot through arms, neck, back or legs. Do something. Rub on SORETONE Liniment. Get the blessed relief of Soretone's cold heat action. Quickly Soretone acts to:

1. Dilate surface capillary blood vessels.
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3. Enhance local circulation.
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Developed by the famous McKesson Laboratories, Soretone is a unique formula. Soretone contains methyl salicylate, a most effective pain-relieving agent. For fastest action, let dry, rub in again. There's only one Soretone—insist on it for Soretone results. 50c. Big, long-lasting bottle, \$1.

MONEY BACK — IF SORETONE DOESN'T SATISFY

"and McKesson makes it"



*Though applied cold, rub-facet ingredients in Soretone act like heat to increase the superficial supply of blood to the area and induce a glowing sense of warmth.